A SONG OF SPRING ... For The Tribun BY A CONVICT IN A STATE PRISON. THE Spring! the Spring! I love its breath. Sweeping over each hill and plain; The rigid trees revive from death; The warblers sing again:

On the bending bough
They twitter now,
Or repair the broken nest; They flock in bands, And spread from East to West. The Spring, O how I love the Spring ! To drink its pure fresh air; And fala would I some tribute bring, For all the sweets I share

No hand can trace With equal grace, That bursting bad or flower; None else but He That nurtured me, Can wield such potent power The pale cheek'd sons of Cities hail The brilliant bloom of Spring; The boatmen spread the long farl'd sail; The rustic plowmen sing:
The bee prepares
For Summer's cares,
And trims her wings for flight;
And countless swarms
Of thousand forms,
Proclaim their Maker's might.

Shall Man remain a senseless clod, While all creation smiles in Spring While all that breathes looks up to Goo The Life, the Source of ev'ry thing Each trembling star Speaks from alar, And nightly authems raise While Sun and Moon

At night and noon, Lead on the theme of praise.

From our Extras of Yesterday Morning.

WAR QUESTION IN CONGRESS. THE HOUSE BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE, WITH SOME SLIGHT AMENDMENTS, BY A VOTE OF 50 TO 2!!

PROTEST OF SENATORS AGAINST declared a war against this country.

THE PREATERLE!

Here there were cries of question, but Mr. PERRY THE PREAMBLE!

DAVIS, T. CLAYTON, BERRIEN AND CALHOUN REFUSED TO VOTE.

AMPUDIA'S PROCLAMATION DISTRIBUT. ED THROUGH THE AMERICAN CAMP.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, May 12th, 1846-5 P. M. The Journal having been read in the Senate, the first business was the reception of a Message from the House of Representatives, announcing that they had passed "An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," in which the concurrence of the Senate Was requested.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. ALLEN moved that the prior orders of the Me CALHOUN said he hoped this matter would not be acted upon precipitately. He considered that it was equivalent to a Declaration of War. He vote for any supplies necessary to the emergency of our Army on the Rio Grande. Mr. MANGUM said that if any friend or organ of for his patriotic speech.

the Executive demands any amount of men and money-if they want ten millions of money and fifty thousand men, they can have them in half an hour. But this bill of the House was an actual Declaration of War. Look at the position in which we would place ourselves by declaring this invasion a war, if the Mexican Government should disavow it? If the Government of Mexico avow this, then he would march to the center of Mexico and conquer peace. But let the question be divided. Let the question of war be settled by the Committee on Foreign relations, and let the supplies be voted to-day. There was no disposition to delay or procrastinate on this side of the chamber: if delay occurs, the blame is not here—it is not here.

Mr. BENTON made some remarks soout the proper form of the bill, which were not distinctly heard. Mr. CALHOUN thought that there was something more than a desire for public good. Why not strike out the language which declares war?

He would not make war on the Constitution by take the power of declaring war out of the hands of of doubt. Congress. It would put the power into the hands ling a Corporal's Guard .-He would not give a snap of his finger for the popularity of the day. He would be unworthy of the little respect in which he was held, if he hesitated or wavered for fear of losing popularity. His mind was made up. He knew not whether he had a single friend here who would think with himself, for he had no time to consult friends; but if this bill was forced upon him he would not vote for it, and he would not vote against it. He was unwilling to throw obstacles in the way, but his conscience would not permit him to vote for what he considered

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON followed to the same effect .-If the President wants ten or twenty millions he can have it. Why then delay these supplies by involving with them the question of Peace and War. The fault of this delay was not on this side of the

Let there be some Democracy in the mode of our much for the Army-how much for the Navy, &c. He hoped the bill would be referred to the Committoe on Militery Affairs.

Mr. BENTON sent up the House bill with some tory of War and making it the purpose of the Ap-

propriations to repel invasion.

will sit here till midnight to perfect the business. Mr. BESTON said it was difficult to make the necessary specifications.

Mr. ALLEN said that the Committee on Foreign jority concur with the preamble of the House Resoations that war exists.

The yeas and nays were taken to refer the bill to Whige. Mesers. Chalmers, Dickinson, Fairfield, War. Hannegan, Haywood, Miller, Pearce,

Phelps and Webster absent. Mr. BERTON said the Military Committee had

to report the House bill: if War was not declared. Whigs-Jarnagin (Whig) voting in the negative. Then they would report modifications.

Mr. Allen said they had read some and had here are the said that the time was now come heard some read yesterday and they could not shut for him and his party to act. He protested against the robber has been found. Mr. Obber had in his pock the conduct of the narry in power. He would yote the sound you will be a now in the hands of the Police. their eyes to the palpable fact of the existence of the conduct of the party in power. He would vote War. [Laughter.]

Mr. BENTON here read an extract from the Proto the Senate, which seemed to show that the Mexi- not know. can Government did not think of War. The ex- Mr. Davis said he could not vote on a subject tract concluded by the hope that a door is still open about which he knew nothing, he therefore must

Mr. CLAYTON proposed to strike out the words "prosecute war," and insert the words "to repel in Mr. CRITTENDEN referred to the acts of 1836 and

should put this great Nation in a strange position of the House bill. should we on our part declare ourselves at war with ' Here a great scene of confusion ensued about the

Mexico, if the next news should show that we are mode of calling out and officering the volunteers. yet at peace with Mexico, and Mexico should disa- during which Mr. Archer and Mr. Houston had vow the acts of the Generals at Matamoros. He would put this to the honor and breast of every Senator. (Here the Hon. Senator's eye flashed fire, and he slapped his hand upon his heart.)

Mr. Houston, of Texas, contended that war exists. It was the war between Mexico and Texas. six months; but afterward made it twelve months The United States now stands in the place of Texas, between which and Texas there have been cessations of hostilities, but no peace for ten years. He was in favor of following Mexico into her own territory and revenge our injuries. Mexico, he said, never owned territory East of the Rio Grande since the existence of Texas. The people of Mexico were not unfriendly to Texas. They were brought

in manacles to fight. Mr. Mangum said that the opinions of the Texas Senator, just expressed, were not the American sentiments upon this question. The idea that war existed was repudiated by both parties during the two sessions of Congress in which Annexation was debated

How did the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations come to know that the supreme pow er of Mexico would avow or had avowed the acts on the Rio Grande. He was willing to authorize the Executive to pass to the seat of Mexican Govinvasion cease.

He hoped the Senator from Delaware would make his motion to strike out simply. Mr. CLAYTON agreed to this.

Mr. McDurrie boned the motion would be to strike out the preamble.

A discussion followed on points of order by

Messrs. CRITTENDEN, CALHOUN, DAVIS, &c. Mr. ARCHER said he believed war de facto exists, ever since the Annexation of Texas. He was ready now to vote war de jure-to legalize the fact. He would vote for the motion of the Senator from Delaware, but was ready, when we received farther advices, to declare war.

fased to record their names. He was not in favor of permitting Military and Naval officers to blockade ports and throw up mili- and will doubtless on reassembling concur in the tary embankments opposite the cities of other countries, while we were not at war with those countries.

Mr. Johnson of La. would ask the Chairman of the Foreign Committee whether the Government of the American camp. Mexico had not already, to all intents and purposes,

BACKER rose to give his views on the question. He read long extracts from Vattel, Kent and others, which might have been very proper in the lectureroom of a law school, but rather out of place for the

Mr. Cass would be in favor of prosecuting the war beyond the Rio Grande. He would ask the Sanator from South Carolina whether he believes that the Mexican army would cross the Rio Grande without the consent of the Government-shall we wait and ask the Mexicans to go back till war is legitimately declared ! He would not say that the territory on the Rio Grande was our soil. Grant that it is common territory, and yet Mexico can't drive

Mr. Cass seemed to rejoice in the fact that " war is inevitable." War actually does exist and we day be postponed to take up this act immediately. cannot stop it. There is but a state of Peace and a state of War. It is evident that we are not at Peace, though we are at War. Q. E. D. We should meet this emergency manfally, and

not prepared for this Declaration. He was ready to show the world our spirit, as the destiny of this country for a century depends on our action now .-He closed by congratulating the Senator from Texas Mr. Cass seems to be the general schoolmaster of

the Senate to pat every boy on the head who behaves well. If he do not turn round and whip those who behave badly in his opinion it is the less matter. Mr. BERRIEN admitted that hostilities exist be-

tween our armies but not between the countries. If Gen. Taylor had crossed the Rio Grande and men had fallen in a collision between the armies, would Mexico be justifiable in assuming that we had declared war, when the constitutional power had not declared it.

He showed Mr. Cass's folly in saying that he would not claim the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nucces, if it was neutral or disputed territory. The Mexicans had as much right there as we Americans. We in that case were as guilty of hostility as Mexico.

Mr. BERRIEN proceeded in a very able speech to review the debate on this question and to put it in a

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON called upon the Senate to vote making war on Mexico. If we vote affirmatively, we for these supplies without mixing up other matters

Mr. Houston wanted to know what the Senator

Mr. CLAYTON would want to know of some acts authorized by the Mexican Government. Mr. Houston was rising amid cries of question-

but took his seat. Mr. WEBSTER gave his opinion on the case. He would prefer an actual Declaration of War to the side way of declaring it by the House bill. He recounted several causes of war with Mexico. He would vote for the bill though disapproving of it in

many reanects Mr. CRITTENDEN said he believed that in 48 hours flagrantly wrong, as this declaration about war was. after the date of our last news from the Rio Grande that Gen. Taylor had whipped the Mexicans and that we would next hear from him in Matamoros.

If the territory was not clearly ours, why did we march our army upon it to the very verge? He was willing not only to drive back the Mexi-

cans, but to follow him and compel him to come to terms. You may with a straw make a fire to burn proceedings and the Appropriations specific. How down a city, and unless we make this a sharp and short war-if it lasts longer than one year-it will be more than a Mexican war.

He would have the army carry Peace in one hand and War in the other. To have the Commissioner amendments. Striking out the language declarago with the General, and show Mexico with every blow that we desired a Settlement and an honorable Pesce.

Mr. CLAYTON hoped the Military Committee could He would move an amendment which he would divide and specify the Appropriations. Let the read. That the President be "authorized to repel Committee bave it immediately and report. We invasious and otherwise prosecute hostilities till our frontiers be free from danger."

Mr. Calhous approved of Mr. Crittenden's proposition. He defined the difference between that proposition and war. The civilized world were Relations had had a meeting this morning and a ma- turning against war. Let us not be the first te rush over the boundaries of peace. He regretted to see a desire to get into war.

Mr. ALLEN said the Constitution of the U. States the Military Committee, and resulted, yeas 20, nays do n't commit Mexico. (Do it not?) He recounted 26, Mr. Calhous voting with the 20, all the rest the arguments in favor of considering ourselves at

Mr. JOHNSON said he would vote to strike out to insert Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment. The vote was then taken to strike out by Yeas and

agreed to act subordinately to the action of the Sen- Nays, and resulted Yeas 20, Nays 25. CALHOUS ate. If War was declared, then they were willing and McDuffix voting with the Ayes, the rest

The vote was then taken to strike out as proposed Mr. CLAYTON asked the Chairman of the Commit by Mr. CLAYTON and insert Mr. CRITTENDEN'S tee on Foreign Relations whether he had read the amendment. This was put by Yeas and Nays and documents, and whether all the Committee had read resulted Yeas 20, Nays 26. Parties same as above, one more Loco-Foco voting ' No."

Mr. ALLEN said they had read some and had Mr. CLAYTON said that the time was now come for the bill for the sake of giving the supplies, but Mr. CLATTON hoped that others would be pormit protest against the tyranny of forcing him either to sed to see clearly too. They should not be asked to vote for what he did not know to be true or to cripple our army by withholding the supplies.

Mr. Davis made a protest of the same kind. He clamation of the President ad interim of Mexico wished to vote the supplies, but the tyranny of party which he had not seen in English. He translated it made this impossible without voting what he did

vote against it as a whole, though he wished to give succor to our army.

and 1939, authorizing the President to accept the Mr. CALHOUN said he wished the Senator from services of volunteers, with which this bill was in-Delaware had made his motion to strike out. We consistent, and moved to strike out the 6th section

quite a spat about the Constitution of the United

An amendment upon this point was adopted by Yeas 31; Nays not counted.

Mr. BESTOS suggested the time of service to be or during the war. Adopted, with some other slight

amendment. P. S. Mr. Huntington is speaking at 5; o'clock The bill will pass.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH BALTIMORE, Wednesday Morning.

The SENATE adjourned at half-past 7 o'clock,after passing the House bill, 50 to 2. All efforts to change the Preamble failed, and all

the amendments adopted in Committee passed. The principal amendment was to transfer the appointment of officers of the Volunteer Troops from the President to the Governors of the respective States. There were some other slight amendments relating to equipments &c.

On the final passage Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to vote separately on Preamble and Bill, so as to allow his friends to vote the supplies who were opposed to the spirit of the Preamble. The Vice President ernment and dictate peace, unless disavowed or the decided that not in order, except by unanimous consent.

That consent seemed likely to be given, when Mr. BREESE objected. Being strongly appealed to from several quarters he withdrew it, but Mr. Bac-BY renewed the objection and would not yield.

Mr. MARGUM then rose, and, in a noble and manly style, said he was in favor of the bill and would vote for it, but entered his solemn protest against the allegations in the Preamble.

Mr. CLAYTON and other Whige followed in similar strain, when the vote was taken. I cannot learn who were the two Nays, but DAVIS, T. CLAYTON, BERRIEN and CALHOUN re-

The House had taken's recess of half an hour. amendments of the Senate. Looking over New-Orleans papers, I find that

Ampudia has distributed his proclamation through Movements of General Gaines.

recting that the two companies of Artillery at Pensacola, and two companies of the same description of troops stationed at Forts Pike and Wood, near this city, proceed ferthwith to the scene of operations near Matamoros.

We learn from the Reformer of yesterday that or-

ders were dispatched on Sunday by Maj. Gen. Gaines, di-

Ampudia's Proclamation. This Proclamation is said to have been extensive ly circulated in the Camp among General Taylor's

the English and Irish under the orders of

American General Taylor: Know YE: That the Government of the United Know YE: That the Government of the United. States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican Nation; that the government which exists under the "flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warrike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done to Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guaranto you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that a r expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in th

your expenses shall be defrayed until your and beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans! Poles! French! and individuals of other Nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees and do not contribute to robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

FRANCISCO R. MORENO,
Adjt. of the Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters, upon the Road to Matamoros,
April 2, 1846.

From Mexico. The Picayune of May 5, contains the following letter from Mexico, and is vouched for by that paper as coming from a highly respectable source:

as coming from a highly respectable source:

Verk Cruz, April 18, 1846.

The revolution that has been expected to break out for some time past is always talked of, and must take place in spite of the half measures taken by the Paredes Administration to repress the revolutionary disposition. The war atcamers Guadeloupe and Montezuma are sold to a Spaniard, who is supposed to have effected the purchase for account of the Spanish Government.

The Mexican fleet is still at Placotalpam, a short discuss always and out the river of that name. General

The Mexican neer is suit at riacotaplant, a soft dis-tance above Alvarado, on the river of that name. General Bravo is here, and takes the command of the Departments of Tobasco, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Puebla. He is an hon-est man, but destitute of all energy. Almonte, ex-Minister to the United States, embarked on beard the British steamer that left on the lat inst., on his way to Paris, as

Having been apprised, on his arrival at the Havana, of Garro's death, [resident Envoy Extraordinary, &c. of Mexico in Francel he took advantage of the circumstance to send back his secretary, under pretence that new in-structions were required before he could proceed farther But the true meaning of this, according to every ones opinion, is that Almonte and Santa Ana are hard at work, and will likely unite to overthrow the actual Administra

In Mexico, Rubio & Co. bave contracted with the Government for a large supply of French live arms, powder, &c. to be paid with permits of cotton. They have not agreed as to terms yet.

The disposition to retake Texas is the topic of the day. Ampudia is marching toward the frontier, and a proclamations of the Napoleon. Yours in haste

The Mexican Steamers.

We think the following is quite likely to be the true state of the case : true state of the case:

We trust our vessels in the Gulf did not allow the
Mexican Steamers of War, recently pretended to have
been sold to a mercantile house in Havana, to leare the
ports of Mexico. There is scarce a doubt that the sale
was a ruse, intended to get the vessels out of port without opposition, in order to fit them for privateers.

[N. O. Bulletin.

No DRAFTING IN LA .- We learn that the Governor will not proceed to draft at present, as there is a prospect of a sufficient number of good men and true raily ing under the standard of liberty to repel an invading (oc. [N. O. Picayune, 5th.

Why are we at War?

A Washington correspondent of the Herald speaks right out in meetin', as follows:

speaks right out in meetin, as follows:

"Why, or wherefore, were the troops of Gen. Tsylor pushed forward to the Eastern branch of the Rio del Norte, is a question frequently asked, but rarely answered satisfactorily. I will now give you the true solution of the question. By the terms of Annexation with Texas, that state held in its own hands its public lands, in order to cover its floating debt. On investigation, it was found that in Texas proper, the whole public domain had been squandered away by the Government of the Republic, and consequently the bolders of the great amount of Texas scrip, lost all hope of being paid from that source. It then became necessary to plunder Mexico of a large portion of the three States of New-Mexico, Coahulla and Chihuahus, and all of New Mexico which lies between the Bravo del Norte and the river Nueces. West of which stream the Republic of Texas never had either civil or military jurisdiction, nor even the shadow of a claim other than that arising from an act of its Legislature, which declared the Bravo to be the Western boundary of the republic; yet, if at the cest of so much blood, treasure and national honor, the United States will plunder Mexico of the vast territory lying between the Nueces and Bravo, the State of Texas will claim the whole territory, and then be able to pay her national debt.—Who can tell what amount of Texas acrip is held by the territory, and then be able to pay her national debt.— Who can tell what amount of Texas scrip is held by the members of the present Cabinet, who have projected this species of plunder and robbery?"

ALLEGED ROBBERY .- Last evening a man named Osbora from Sherman, Michigan, arrived in this city in the Western train of cars. His trunk was placed beside him in the depot, and while he was speaking to snother person it was carried away. Search was immediately made and after a few minutes it was found in another part of the depot broken open. The owner alleges that he had \$5,200 in money which was taken out. The Po-

st about \$700 which is now in the hands of the Police.

[Roch. Dem. Mondsy.

Suspicions are entertained that the story of Wm.

H. Osborn that he was robbed of \$5,200 in the Railroad Depot on Sunday night, is a fabrication. The trunk in which he alleges he carried the money, was apparently erry inaccurely fastened and the lock found by it would not fit the place it should occupy. Osborn's demeanor from the time he professed to have discovered his oss, strengthens the suspicions entertained. [Roch. Am

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- A young man about 25 MELANCHOUT SUICIDE.—A young man about to years of age, named George W. Burnham, a Clerk in the office of the New-England Partian, committed suicide at his boarding-house in Gouch-at yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. His windpipe and both jugular veins were severed. Mr. Burnham has been subject to fits of deep despondency for several months past, and his friends have been anxious concerning him. He left several letters,—one directed to his mother. another to the young lady to whom he was his mother, another to the young lady to whom he was a engaged, and a third to Rev. Dorus Clarke. He was a native of Groton, (Vermont,) where his parents reside. Mr. Burnham has sustained a high character for integrity and moral worth, and no reason can be assigned for the next that the second term produced in the property. SPIRIT OF THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Foreign Evangelical Society. The Annual Meeting of the Foreign Evangelical

Society was held on Tuesday evening at Rev. Dr. Skinner's Church, Marcer-st. The attendance was very large.

was a prayer by Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn-

Rev. Dr. Baird then addressed the meeting. He spoke of what had been done by the Society, the difficulties it had had to encounter in the commencement, that many thought itnever could get along, and that nothing could be done by it. The efforts of the Society had been directed a great deal toward France—it had been its chief field. Colporter's were doing a good deal—Dr. Trumbell's success had been great. In Belgium and Spain the work was going bravely on—in South America much could be done there to advance the cause of Truth—Rome was weak at home. He concluded with requesting all to pray uncessingly for the advancement of the cause.

The choir of the Church then sang a piece of music. Dr. bohlman of Albany next addressed the congregation. He nought that the Christian world was in a transitory state not only civil but religious institutions were changing that those who love the truth must not only pray but act; nust go on to urge the conquest of the Gospel. If victory most go on to urge the conquest of the Gospel. If victory is to accrue, nominal Christians must be purified. We see a lamentable want of knowing flew to live happily and to the happily. He instituted a comparison between the working of Popery and true Christianity. Our battles were bloodless—no fires—no inquisition—the truth, mighty and powerful, was our weapon. Popery was not, however, the only foe to contend with. There was a sort of pseudo Protestantism—it was making fearful strides in Germany, and was not wishewn in other parts of Europe. This must be met and overthrown by the Gospel truth. He concluded with the wish that the Report should be published. The Report was then adopted.

Rev. Mr. Wolf, of the French Canadian Society, was next introduced to the andience. He gave a very favorable account of the progress of the Society in Canadia. Seven different denominations were cooperating in the work: Its ministers extended all over Canada; they not only preached the Gospel, but cleaned the people—ties only for the churches, every Sunday daring the past five years—their cause suffered a good deail by the action of the British—that the British were doing all they could for the authors.

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Rev. Mr. Adams, American Chaplain at Havre, next

addressed the meeting. What he had to say related to France—that infidelity was on the decrease here, and that there was a growing harred sgainst Jesuitism. There

France—that infidelity was on the decrease here, and that there was a growing hatred against Jesutitism. There was a great spirit to hear in France. Many went to hear Evangelical discourses from French preachers. Mr. Adams did not labor alone for seamen, but he extended his efforts every where he thought he might be useful. He concluded by urging upon all to do as much as they could for France.

Rev. Mr. Andrews of Troy, addressed the meeting. He said that one hundred and fitty millions were embraced by the Church of Rome—the Church of Rome was a mere counterfeit of Unitalianity—she was endeavoring to plant her cross every where, here among us.

We regret that want of room compels us to thus briefly notice the remarks of this edoquent drivine.

After singing by the choir, and a short address from Dr. Cox, the Benediction was pronounced by Dr. Skinner.

New-York Sunday-School Union.

On Wednesday afternoon our streets were enlivened by the usual processions of thousands of smiling and happy children. The great rendervous was at Castle Gardon, where forty Schools were represented by their purils.

vened by the usual processions of thousands of siming and happy children. The great rendervous was at Casie Garden, where forty Schools were represented by their pupils and teachers, making together about eight thousand, be sides a large number of spectators. The music of the children, which opened the exercises, was received with great delight by all present. Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, who presided, addressed the Throne of Grace, when followed a very eloquent Address by Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New-Brunswick N. J. After another grand and stirring performance by the children the assemblage broke up.

"Collobated—This mede of reaching the destitute has found tavor with the Christian public, and continued to energy much for the attention of the Society. Five years go two young men from Maine and New-Hampshire, one a licentiate and the other a layman, went to the West under a commission to labor among the destitute in the five ways and indiana. These were the first American colporteurs. In five years, more than one hundred and intervient years of colporteur labor have been performed; 400,000 families visited; and 870,000 volumes circulated, chiefly among the destitute has found tavor with the Christian public, and continued to energy much form Maine and New-Hampshire, one a licentiate and the other a layman, went to the West under a commission to labor among the destitute to the Mean thread and indiana. These were the first American colporteurs. In five years, more than one hundred and intervient years of colporteur labor have been performed; 400,000 families visited; and 870,000 volumes circulated, chiefly among the destitute has found tavor with the Christian public, and continued to the main to the Mean thread the other allowance with the Christian public, and continued to the found tavor with the Christian public, and continued to the main to the Mean thread the other allowance with the Christian public, and continued to the part of the public and continued to the process of the children with the Christian public, and con the children the assemblage broke up.

At the same hour, 3 o'clock, other Schools which could not be accommodated at Castle Garden, assembled as follows: seventeen Schools at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.; nine at the Baptist Tabernacle, Mul. berry-st.; fifteen at Rev. Mr. Hatfield's Church; and nineteen at Mr. Dowling's Church. Severi Schools also assembled at Dr. McAnkey's Church. At each of these places the addresses by the clergy and musical performances by the children e' cited great interest.

The Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting of the Union was held in the evening at the Central Church in Broome-st. Rev. Dr. Ferris, President of the Union, presided, The Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Wyckeff, Esq. read sn abstract of the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Union has met with great success in its operations.— They have increased the number of Sunday School Libra-ries from 62 to 100. There are 109 Schools under the susion of the Union; 983 male and 1321 female teach-

ight by much handling. The subject of sunday Schools, m, needed no apology for being often made the subject comment. A few years upo he said that great excite-nt was made on the subject of education. Statistics re brought in to show that crime was the offspring of orance. But men soon began to reflect that mere intel-tual education did but change the character of crime, ceradicate it. It would cause offences against persons be characted to otherway against proceedy. It became neto be changed to otheress against property. It became ne-cessary, then, to introduce a religious education—and when the Bible was driven from the public and day schools, it was welcomed into the Sabbath Schools. He thought that Science and Art had done enough for the comforts of the body. It was time to attend to the more comforts of the body. It was time to attend to the more important and incomentous interests of the soul. He continued at some length most eloquently urging the importance of giving a religious education to the rising generation. Our march was onward—our boundary was not to be confined to the Forty-minth, nor yet to 54 9—it was to be extended to the ends of the earth. There was no such tion. Our march was onward—our boundary was not to be confined to the Forty-minth, nor yet to \$4.40—it was to be extended to the ends of the earth. There was no such thing as a rise and masterly macticity in their cause.

The report was adopted, when the meeting was addressed by Mr. Packard, a Delegate from the American S. S. Union, Philadelphia, and by Rev. Mr. Magoon, of Rich mond. The address of the latter was one of the most powerful and eloquent we ever listened to. He drew with powerful and eloquent we ever listened to. He drew with reaching and thrilling effect the scenes and circumstance. powerful and eloquent we ever listened to. He drew with graphic and thrilling effect the scenes and circumstances which have given a bent to the recius of such men as Scott, Bonaparte, Washington, Wesley and others, and hence inferred the importance of producing right impres-sions on the minds of the young. The meeting then adourned, when the following gentlemen were selected offi-cers of the Union for the ensuing year. Rev. Dr. Ferris, President; Wm. H. Wyckoff Corresponding Secretary; X. N. Halstead, Recording Secretary; and David Leavitt,

New-York State Colonization Society. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at the Tabernacie on Tuesday evening. The House was well filled at an early hour and in consequence of their being so many speakers to occupy the time, the Annual Report was not read. The Secretary (Dr. RESE) how, ever read an abstract from it, from which we learn that the receipts of the Society for the past year are \$36,458 60, of which \$20,000 has been raised by special subscription to be appropriated to the purchase of farther Territory for the use of the Colony at Liberia. arther Territory for the use of the Colony at Liberia.—— music of his voice, and his soul-stirring eloquence—the \$14,000 of this sum was raised in the State of New York, the high station of this admirable man was not his chie and \$7,000 has been paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society at Washington. Aship was chartered and sent out to Liberia on the 1st inst. at an expense of \$5,000.

t appears that the total population of the Colony in 1843 was 2390, of whom 1474 were communicants of church-s. 409 were converted natives, and 116 recaptured also St charaches, 13 of which were Methodist, 8 haptist, and 2 Freadjerian. Three of these are native Chape's belonging to the Methodist Missions.

These statistics do not include the Colony at Cape Falmas, which is said to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and is sustained by the State of Maryland.

The Indicatement of Liberia are said to be a very termorate become and possible properties. The Branch of Cape Indicate many approximation of Liberia are said to be a very termorate become and possible properties. The Branch of State of Maryland, which giver subject was a sovereign.

The inhabitants of Liberia are said to be a very temperate people and nearly all belonging to Temperane Societies. A license for the sale of ardent spirits is fixed by law at \$500, which in fact amounts to a prohibition, Hence the general state of morals in the Colony is good, and the influence exerted over the neighboring Tribes is very wholesceme. Many of the Chiefs have placed themselves and people under the protection of the Colony, and Missionaries are now welcomed among them. There are eleven settlements in the Colony, (beside the one at Cape Palma, of which Monrovia is the largest, and is the seat of Government. Here the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of a Representative Government similar to our own, are fully organized, and Courts of Law, &c. are sustained with dignity. The officers of Government, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, and Cergymen, are all coored men and most of them Emanand Courts of Law, &c. are sustained with dignity. The officers of Government, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, and Clergymen, are all colored men, and most of them Emancipated Slaves. There are indeed no white persons in the Colony except two Missionaries and their families, and one famale teacher. Two papers are published at Monrovia, and edited with ability by two black men. They have a High School, a Manual Labor School, Lyceums, and various Literary and Benevolent Societies. Their Military force is well trained and efficient. Gov. ROBERTS, an Ex Slave from Virginia, is Commander-in-Chief, and has shown himself to be a Soldier as well as

a Statesman, in which latter character his official Mes- it is adapted to the wants of every land. He hardly knew | Eagle Bank, Providence, do Orange Bank

ages and Correspondence are an honor to his race.

Mr. Sermous, a young mulatto who has spent four and a half years in th. Colony, appeared before the audience in the costume of a native Chief or King. He gave an insting account of affairs in the Colony, and of the mar pers and customs of some of the neighboring tribes. He Church, Mercer-st. The attendance was very large.
In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. De Witt,
the first Vice President, presided. The exercises were
opened by singing from the choir of the church, after which
colonists. Mr. S. stated that such boys were sold on the
Coast Mr. S. stated that such boys were sold on the
Coast of Africa for \$10 and would sell in Rio or Cuba for

was a prayer by Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's Report was then read. It showed that the receipts for the past year were double those of the former. The receipts of the Society for the last year were \$20.145 56, received from Rev. Drs. Cheever and Cox. The Bible Society had given \$500. All of which had been transmitted to the Waldenses. The fellowing cities had given these respective sums: Hartford, \$500; New-Hartford, \$500; New-Hartford, \$500; Albany, \$100; Porvidence, \$900; Rew-Hartford, \$500; Sey-Hartford, \$500; New-York and Brooklyn, \$1,550; Boston, \$2,260.

The Expenditures for the past year have been, for Europe, \$13,572,56; Canada, \$1,602,44; South America, \$475; at home, \$3,220, and for the Quarterly Newspaper, \$100,000 for the Slave is not to be made any better, but actually worse by urancipton, he may be able to satisfy him-

after Dr. W. had concluded a collection was t and short addresses were made by Rev. Drs. I MCATLEY of this city, Hon. Mr. LATSORE, Pre

The Twenty-First Anniversary of this Association was celebrated at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning, Mr. Tappan of Boston, Vice-President of the Society, in the Chair. The attendance was very numerons and respectable. MosEs ALLEN, Esq. read the Treasnrer's Report ; WM. A. HALLOCK, one of the Secretaries, read the Annual Report, and Wx. R. S. Cook, the other

Messenger, has been enharced and has \$4,900 subscribers.—
The average circulation of Tracts for several years has been about thirty millions of pages.

The Grants of publications have exceeded those of former years by 3,000,000 pages. Members and directors have drawn 3,830,260 pages; 26,574,986 pages have been forwarded to foreign and home missionary stations and seamon's chaplains in our own and foreign ports, or scattered along the lakes, sanals and rivers; or disciplined in Sabbath schools and from house to house by

population with colored session and for them. The list of colored since from the first of colored session and for the first of colored session for the whole number who have labored for the whole or a part of the year have been conventions of the Colporteurs of different districts

conventions of the Copporteurs of different districts, at Syracuse, Detroit, Cincinnail, Pittsburgh and New-York City, for mutual advice and encouragement, have greatly inspirited their labors, by giving them more extended thews of the good effected, and imparting mutual experience in overcoming or supporting difficulties. The Society has during the year remitted \$15,000, ac cording to the recommendations of a Special Committee of different denominations, as follows: to the Sandwich Is-lands \$1,000. For China, (in addition to \$500 transferred pervision of the Union; 983 male and 1321 female teachers, of whom 2,004 are professors of religion. During the year there has been an addition of 91 male and 94 female teachers. In the Infant Class there are 1840 pupils, and in the Bible Class 518. The white male pupils, exclusive of the Infant and Bible Classes, are 5,546, and 371 colored; the white females 5,691, and 435 colored; making a grand total of 19,743. Adding the probable number of 13 Schools from whom no report has been heard, and the whole number of pupils is between 21 and 22,000.

Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New-Brunswick, then made a very powerful address, uttered in an elegant and highly polished diction. He said that truth, unlike coin, gains its weight by much handling. The subject of Sunday Schools, then, needed no apology for being often mude the subject. Tolleuse and American Swiss Committee of cording to the recommendations of a Special Committee of cording to the recommendations of a Special Committee of cording to the recommendations, at follows: a follows: to the Sandwich Islander denominations, at follows: to the Sandwich Islander denominations, at follows: to the Sandwich Islander denominations, at follows: to the China, (in addition to \$500 transferred comminations, at follows: to the Calman, in flarerent denominations, at follows: to the China, (in addition to \$500 transferred teachers. Thus, (in Addition to \$500 transferred thanks (in Ad

\$300; Touleuse and Am When the reading of these reports was cor President HITCHCOCK of Amherst College moved that the Annual Report be adopted and printed, and made a few remarks thereon. Rev. Jonas M. Clark, Colpose for the Wesleyan Church, Wisconsin, spoke brief of the cause and prospects in that Territory. Addresse were also made by Rev. John M. Struenson of Ohic Rev. Robert Tunksull, of Hardord, and Rev. Messriensull of the Charles of the Charles of Prussis, and Adams and Tung of this

Mr. Turksull, in the course of his remarks said that he rejoiced in the immigration to this country of Irish and German Catholics, because he regarded such immigrants as eventually converts to the Protestant faith; so soon as they reached these shores they came under the influence of freedom—of enlightened Republicanism before which Popery could not stand.

He had more faith in the principles of Protestanism and enlightened freedom than to join in the common alarm as to the advance of Popery.

If even in despotic Germany freedom was living breathing, working, could it be doubted that in free and Christian America, the principles of freedom should uitimately prevail!

mately prevail?

Dr. ADAMs described the present religious aspect of Eu-

or, adays describes the present reagrous aspect of La-rope, and commended the interests of Protestantism of France especially to the attention of this Society; the more particularly on account of its being the original nursery of our own system of Theology.

On account of the absence of Hon J. M. Berries of the U. S. Senate, Rev. Dr. Tyno was invited to make the osing address. Dr. T. said he thought few men would be so reckless of

Dr. T. said he thought few men would be so recities of reputation, as to stand up in the place of so distinguished a statesman; but he had so often experienced the generosity of a New-York audience, that he felt a degree of condidence in casting himself segaln upon their kindness. He sympathized deeply with the audience in their disappointment, as well as in the circumstances which had coasioned it. At this point he read a letter from the Hon. Senator, expressing his sincere regret at not being able to participate in the duties and pleasures of the occasion, stating that he had advanced on his way as far as Philiadelphia, when he was summoned to return in haste to his seat at Washington, in consequence of intelligence from Mexico.

Dr. T. said he had often listened with delight to the music of his voice, and his soul-stirring eloquence—that distinction. That consisted in his devotion to the cause of his Divine Master, in his elevated active purity. He to Liberia on the lst inst at an expense of \$5,000, ten with provisions, clothing, &c. for the relief of the Sarrer Pons. Mr. Ray Onio and Mr. Cornisto of this city, a couple of young lored men of talent and worth, accompanied this expension of the city, a couple of young lored men of talent and worth, accompanied this expension. It was his duty to return, and he hoped that such wise many than the presented to the provision of the country. It was his duty to return, and he hoped that such wise many than the presented to the provision of the country. It was not accompanied to the second of the country of the countr tion men might yet be permitted to roll back that cloud of By the Census recently published by order of Congress. darkness and death which threatens to pour outupon the

sons of our land vials of blood and pollution.

If the 10 millions proposed for prosecuting the work of destruction were appropriated to this Society, it would res. The total number of immigrants up to 1843 was shed light and salvation over this whole nation and over total number of the Colonization Society sent other lands. He had more hopes for securing the rights of these 2290 were emancipated slaves; 97 purchased intelligence than by the power of guns and swords. wn freedom, and 1667 were born free. There that time in the Colony 16 day schools, with 5625 ended, and that they might without farther interruption s, 192 of whom were native Africans. There were from its carages and confusion, go on in the work of churches, 13 of which were Methodist, 8 Baptist, evangelizing the world. He had no faith in any peace resulted in the work of the confusion of the colony of t

Master to rule, and no government but an anisoteey in which every subject was a sovereign.

The subjection of the world to God was the subject of the Resolution given him to offer. This Society was formed for this very object. We are combined, said he, for the promotion of no denominational interest, but to claim for Immanuel the silegiance of every soul upon this failen earth. There is not a being on it, so we might not offer a fountain that might wash away a Manasseh's stains.

waiting for the Gospel. While some who bear the Christian name are shutting the Gospel from their gates, Pagan Chiza has decreed that there shall in that Empire be entire toleration.

He then held up to the andience the "Vermillion Reply," the royal edict, a vermillion parchment about feet long and 2 broad, engraved in Uniness characters of gold, which produced deep sensation in the immense

shut up their gates against the Gospel. Shame also to those indolent ones who, when the walls of Jericho are those indolent ones who, when the walls of section are fallen down flat, refuse to enter and take possession in the name of Jehovah, the God of bene The grand characteristic of the truth we teach is, that

Shame on those hypocritical Christians, he said, who

how to speak of denominations, it was so much more tural to speak of them all under the name of Christo. Did he not look upon them all as brothers? Did he hope to meet them all in that world, where all

New-York Vigilance Committee.

This Society, which has for its object the reing of assistance to the fugitive who applies for slid, held its Annual Meeting Tuesday evening at the characteristic of Churh and Leonard sts. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. T. S. Wattout, and singing by the congregation. Mr. Wright addressed the meeting He stated that the Committee had held correspondered with Mr. Torrey during his confidement, and that he ad been instrumental in doing. The Society had received companies of self-emancipated Slaves, who had been sent to them by Mr. Torrey.

Mr. R. Johnson stated that a great change bad taken place in the public feeling toward the Committee had been sobjects within a short time. The Courts were now respectful, and distrust in the public mind had given place to confidence and a feeling of sympathy. Once they were obliged to hurry their escaping friends to Canada; now they were comparatively safe in New-York.—and in New England it was quite out of the question for a master to recover his feeing property.

The Society was formed in 1836

The Secretary stated that they had assisted one hundred and ten during the year. The Treasurer reported that \$10.45 had been raised and expended since last August.

Kev. Mr. Waap, a colored man of talent, was address ing of assistance to the fugitive who applies for aid, held

Rev. Mr. WARD, a colored man of talent, was address

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Carefully corrected by J. THOMPSON, Exchange Broker, 64 Wall-st. New-York. It will be best to refuse Bills on Banks not found in this Tubic MAINE. Smithfield Union Bank.... i forgin B'k, Topsh'm i Traders' Bank, Newport..do do Washington Bk. Westerly, do Weybosset Bank, Prov. do Woonsocket F. Bk. Cum'd CONNECTICUT.

East Haddan Bank. ...de Exchange Back, Hartford de Farnield Co. Bk. Norwalk. Farm & Moon Bk. Hartfd de Hartford Bank. ...de Manuf, Bank, Saco.....do Jewett City Bank..... Manuf, & Trad Ea, Portl'd.do Mechanics' Bank, N. H. change DS, Vassalbo'do New-Haven Bank ihern Bank, Hallowell do New-Haven Co, ple's Bank, Bangor . do New London Bar diand, Bank of . do Norwich Bank, adaboek BS, Baith . do Phienis Bank, H whegan Bk, Booms'id, do th Berwick Bank . do Stamford Bank, do Stamford Bank . do Stamford Bank . do Stamford Bank . do Stamford Bank . ure Bank, Keene ... de

America: Exchange Bk. par Bank of Commerce par

Duxbury Bank
Eagle Bank of Boston
East Bridgewater Bank
Essex Bank N Andover
Exchange Bank, Salem
Fair Haven Bank 

-ManuBk Ware

hante: Sk.Newburyp'ulo N. hante: Bk.N Bedford.do O. hante: Bk.S Boston..do O. cantile Bk. Salem...do O. Ogdensburgh Dana. Oliver Lee & Co. Buffalo. Oneida Bank, Utica..... Onondaga County Bank Ontario Ba, Canandaigua ange County Bank... eans, Bank of..... wego, Bank of ..... almyra Bank. accien Bank, Buffalo meet Bk, Canton gland Bk, Boston Bank of Boston ampton Bank Nanmaket...

Unadilia Bank
Utica, Bank of.
Vernon, Bank of.
Washington County Bank
Warren Co. Bk. Johnsb'g

There is not a Nation on the Globe that is not now

Weymouth Bank ..... Village Bank, Danvers ...

Belvidere Bank Burlington Co. Bank Burlington Bank RHODE ISLA.

Imerican Bank, Providence i Danmercia in Arcade Providence. do Commercia in Blackstone Canal B'k, Prov.co Comberdand in Bank of Canal B'k, Prov.co Farmers' Bar Bank of Canal B'k, Prov.co Farmers' Bank of Canal B'k, Prov.co Farmers' km

Thambersburg Bank do
Chester County, Bank of do
Columbia Bridge Co do
Commercial Bank of Pa do Ational Bank, Provident L. Eng. Com. B'k, Newp E. Pacific B'k, N. Pr Farmers & Drovers' Bk . Franklin Bank Sermantown Bank Getrysburg Bank Harrisburgh Bank Honesdale Bank Planters & Mechanics Bik.de

Canal & Bkg. Co. N. Orl., 2 Critton RK& Bkg. Co. N. O do City Bank of N. Orleana...do Gas Light & Bkg. Co. N. O. do

Bank of S armers' Bank, of Del....

Farm. & Mech. B'k, Geo't'wnde MICHIGAN.

Sales at the Stock Exchange-Wednesday. 

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. fathe brig Falcon, from Rermuda— Morrie M Frith Esq. Mrs Richard Types, Miss Types and servant, M and Mrs Martin and family, Mr and Mrs Doane, Mr Ju

PORT OF NEW YORK.

Sc. Co.

Brigs Union, Paine, Baltimore, A. Seignette; Lycom-ing, Luther, Norloik; Newcastle, Donnell, New Orleans; Owhees, Calhoun, St. Johns, N. B.; Emily, Robinson, Charleston, Dunham and Dimon; Othello, Ryan, New-

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, Providence. ARRIVED.

asses to FG Thurston. Sailed in company with brigs wiss Boy, Perkins, for Cowes; Fennsylvania, Lyle, for Philadelpina.

Brig Envoy, Richardson, 30 ds fm Laguna, logwood, to Nesmith & Walsh. 9th inst. off Cape Henry, spoke ship Orleans, hence for New-Orleans.

Schr Nictour, of Cherryfield, Wass, 12 days fm Mayaguez, PR, sugar and molasses, to Culburt & Pinley. Left beats Panchita, Gray, loading for Boston; Schoois, Thompson, do do, brig Joseph Graham.— loading for New-York; schr Gazelle.—, of Bangor, diag.

Schr Forms, Dirksone, 2d, et 2011 delaying the Schrift the Schrift

Schr Emms, Dickerson, 3 ds fm Philadelphia, mdse, to McKee & Co.

MEMORANDA. We learn by Mr. Martin, (passenger in the brig Falcon, arrived yesterday from Bermuda,) late Editor of the Ber-

muda Herald, that the new Light House was lighted up for the first time on the first of May. It is a revolving light-flashes at an interval of one minute—and can be seen at the distance of 30 miles E. S. E.

\$4.000, 82,500, 82,000, \$1,750, \$1,000,

LOUISIANA.

enton Banking Co...d. ion Bank Dover

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALABAMA. 

on Bank of Maryland shington County Bank of Lanewille, Bank of Lanewil KENTUCKY.

MARINE JOURNAL

Shipa Ottows, Drynan, Quebec, J. McMurray; Yazoo, Vatington, New Orleans, E.K. Collins & Co. Bark William and James, Mercer, Mobile, J. Elwell

SAILED.

Steamship Massachusetts, Wood, for Washington, DC.
She went down under steam—all her sails being furied.

Ose seen at the distance of 30 miles E. S. E.

S. JENNINGS having formed a co-pertuerably with T.D. Lander, late of Newburgh, will continue the watch-making and jeweiry business at the eld stand, No. 94 Fulton-at under the name and firm of Jennings & Lander, New-York, 3th May, 1848t T.D. LANDER. Jennings & Lander beg to inform their friends and the ruling generally that they infend keeping on hand, as better bottom, a full assortiment of golf and allver watches, jeweiry, silverware, fancy articles, 5c. which they offer for eale of as reasonable terms as any house in the city may 4 see

To Loan—\$12,000 on improved city property, on bond and mortgage, in New-York or Brooklyn, No commission or brokerage Apply to EFFM H NICHOLS Attorney at Lew &c. No 7 Natisatist opposite the Caston-House.

TO LOAN—\$12,000 on improved city property, on bond and mortgage. Apply to A bond and mortgage. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Anctioneer, my 2 1 No. 7 Broad-st

my 12 lw No. 7 Broad-at

TO LOAN-\$6,000 on improved dity property, on bond
and mortgage. Aprily to
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
my 12 lw No. 7 Broad-at

CITY LOANS,—Persons desirous of investing money in the Revenue Bonds of this City, payable in 1847, with interest at six per cent. per annum; or in the Six Per Cent. Temporary Water Loan, payable in one, two or three years, with interest semi-annually, can do so in sime of \$150 and upwards, on application at this office.

JOHN EWEN, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Office, May 8th. 1846

WISCONSIN, onsin, Mar. and Fire 

ilan G Tynes.
In the brig Wm Henry, from Matanzas - Mr Geo Doty. ss Co. Bk, P'kpsie.par | child and nurse, Chas P Morrell, J H Fleet

Orleans,
Schrs Victor, Hallett, Boston; A Appleten, Nickerson,
Boston; New Regulus, Davis, Baltimore; Margaret,
Woglom, Petersburg, J Hunter & Co; Cornells, Franklin, Boston; Michigan, Terry Baltimore; Textor, Fithian, Philadelphia.

Br Brig Falcon, Pitt, 6 de from Bermuda, sheep skins, Brig William Henry, 12 ds fm Matanzas, sugar and mo-lasses to FG Thurston. Sailed in company with brigs

Schr Declaration, Hoyt, 3 days fm Philadelphia, coal, bound to Newburyport.
Schr Ceres, Sweesey, 12 days im Turks Island, salt, to
J & G Laurie. Left no American vessels.

my12 lw No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER-Steam Power to let in a new building, 74 feet front by 40 feet deep, corner of 25h-st. and 10th-avenue. Possession given lat of May. Apply at the building or at H. R. DUNHAM & CO.'s, No. 199 North Moore-st.

FOR SALE-A bar and counter, saabes, saah doors, doors, drawers, shelving, &c. and put up at abort nodes by [al8 im] J. LOCKE, Suilder, 31 Ann-at

M. ERTHEILER,
TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,
No. 439 Broadway, below Grand-st m) 94